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This is the essence of the author's position and he has supported it by abundant citations from recorded experience. He has been careful and discriminating in the use of his evidence, but two doubts suggest themselves in this connection; first, whether he has not overrated the importance of the personal factor in mere machine production and the extent to which its efficiency may be enlarged through the conditions he enumerates; and, secondly, whether many of the cases in which reduction of hours has not been followed by diminished production have not been those where the laborers had been previously suffering from unusual bodily or mental fatigue, and a low standard of living. With this deduction from his conclusion, however, it must yet be conceded that Mr. Rae has fairly neutralized the current presumption against the success of the eight-hours day and made it a fair field for further experiment.

A. C. MILLER.

Das Schneidergewerbe in München (Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien. Fünftes Stück). By DR. GUSTAV HERZBERG. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung, 1894. 8vo. pp. x + 135.

THIS monograph briefly recounts the struggles of the masters to maintain their monopoly and the means by which their privileges were gradually rendered worthless.

The development of the industry under free competition, the effects of the introduction of machinery, the persistence of the "house industries" (as opposed to the workshop), and the condition of the laborers, are considered more fully. Many valuable tables of statistics are also given which present the effects of certain causes. Its style is such as to commend it to English readers. The sentences are logically developed to a degree quite unlooked for in a German work.

In France the great Revolution brought about the destruction of the trade guilds and assured freedom of production. In Germany the system became yet more firmly established about this time. This method of production stood opposed to the demands of the rapidly rising large industries. As population increased, the guilds, with their numerous restrictions on the freedom of production, were regarded with greater dissatisfaction. The complaints of the journeymen, supported by the agitation of liberal men who were greatly interested in the welfare of the Fatherland and its industries, forced the government to take

up the question. Under the leadership of the Count of Montgelas the whole system was undermined. This he accomplished by granting trade concessions to all who could prove themselves qualified. This was the principal feature of the trade law of September 11, 1825. It raised a storm of opposition and indignation among the masters. Events came to their assistance. An industrial depression was attributed to this statute, and it was modified to such an extent as to be practically annulled.

But the rising industries could not bear these restrictions, and in 1862 and 1863 there was a decided reaction and the law of 1825 was practically restored. With the inauguration of the Empire the struggle ceased.

In order to get possession of the foreign markets it was absolutely necessary to lessen the cost of production. This was an impossibility under the then existing methods of production. The principal means by which this object was attained was a thorough and far-reaching division of labor of a double nature. In the first place, it was concerned with the different operations performed upon the same part of a suit. This specialization has not gone very far as yet, the rule being that the workman finishes from beginning to end the part of the suit upon which he is at work. The second form of the division of labor was carried out much more generally and thoroughly. The men were divided into groups, according as they were employed upon coats, vests, trousers, or great coats. The fashion, the quality of the goods worked up, and the character of the workmanship desired, determined a further subdivision. There is still a further separation into those engaged on custom work and those employed on ready-made clothing. The establishment of the custom of working at home resulted in a great increase in the amount produced by the workman because of the assistance rendered him by his family, and the new generation of laborers became exceedingly skillful through familiarity with the work from childhood. What the division of labor began the introduction of the sewing machine completed, and the cutting machines and the buttonhole machines have also vastly increased production.

The large establishments in the tailoring industry are seldom entirely devoted either to production or distribution, nor is a separation of custom work from the production of ready-made clothing fully carried out, and, indeed, there is no differentiation of retail and whole-

sale establishments. A manufactory entirely devoted to the making of ready-made clothing is the exception, combination with custom work the rule. Large shops devoted entirely to custom work are, however, quite numerous, as the reputation of such an establishment would suffer if it were combined with a ready-made clothing manufactory.

The work of the ready-made clothing firms is entirely done at home; many large establishments do not employ a single man in their own shops, and where the workshop is still to be found it is because of a desire to have the direct control of a small number of efficient workmen when a press of work offers. The house-industry system enables the undertaker to reduce the cost of production without appreciably impairing the quality of his goods. Wages under this system are generally lower than in the workshops, but the great saving in production is not made in this item. The system is favored by the employer because he can shift a portion of the cost of production directly upon the workmen.

The rent of the workshop and the cost of heating and lighting is paid by the workman out of his scanty wages. He also provides his own machinery. And in addition to this the house-industry system is not subject to any legal restrictions as to the hours of work or as to Sunday work. The workmen in the shop must be employed the whole time or dismissed. This system of production also accommodates itself more readily to the state of business. If there be much work on hand the workman is given much to take home with him; if it be slack he receives little or perhaps nothing. The working capacity of the family is also to be considered. When business is brisk they assist in the work, and thus make possible a largely increased product. Thus it is readily perceived why a large undertaker on principle employs married men only.

In spite of the advantages arising from large production the bulk of the work is still done by small establishments. This is largely due to the reluctance of the men to give up their own establishments and with them their independence, even if by doing so they can improve their condition. But of late some change has taken place in this respect. It is now easier for the masters to go into the employ of large establishments, because they can continue to work at home. Some masters still do a small amount of custom work, but derive the greater portion of their income from their work for large establishments.

GEORGE TUNELL.